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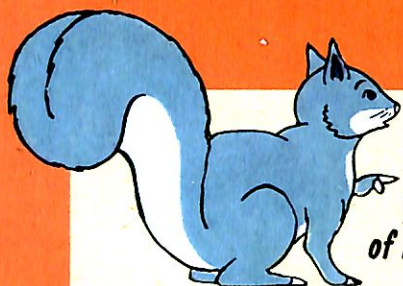


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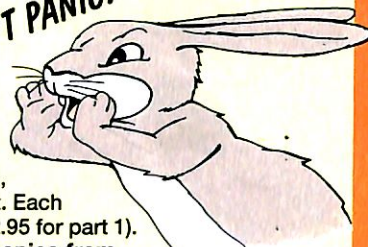
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IN ISSUE 81

TALES OF FARTHING WOOD
The otters are so desperate for food, they're prepared to take on the foxes.

ALL ABOUT...Flatfish

Their 'back' is really their side, and they've got two eyes on it! Why?

CHRONICLE 11

The peculiar mystery of the whistling bush solved by Badger.

GALLERY

Fox meets a tiger in a reader's exciting story.

DISCOVERING NATURE

Make your own shrunken head, by carving an apple and letting it shrivel.

SECRET WORLD OF ...

A cave

Strange, pale creatures, called troglodytes, live deep within dark caves.

PUZZLE IT OUT

We've ghoulish games and a spooky story especially for Halloween.

CREDITS

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Key: AA = All About ...; CII = Colour it in; DN = Discovering Nature; FF = Fascinating Facts; HTD = How to Draw; PIO = Puzzle it out; SW = Secret World; TOFW = Tales of Farthing Wood.

The otters were still acting as though they owned Farthing Wood. They would work a patch of woodland, eating everything before moving on. This left the rest of the animals struggling to find a mouthful. And then the otters began to taunt them.

Once more, the otters were hunting in Farthing Wood when they came across Lean Fox.

"You're not in the same league," Sleek Otter laughed, as Lean Fox lost a fieldmouse he had been trailing. "You've no flair. No wonder the humans pay no attention to you."

"What do you mean?" snapped Lean Fox.

"You're common creatures, like the weasels and stoats. Humans disregard you. If it wasn't for us, the humans would have built over your homes here long ago."

Chapter 2: Torment

A little later, Lean Vixen decided it was time to do something about the otters. She intended to strike at the cubs. "You're in for a little surprise, my slick friends," Lean Vixen chuckled to herself, as she lay on a tangle of dry rushes by the stream.

That evening, she followed Sleek Otter's scent to a hollow tree on the bank of the stream. Although she could hear voices coming from inside, she couldn't find the entrance to their hiding-place.



"Mother, I heard a fox!" said one cub.

"Take no notice," Sleek Otter answered. "Let it snoop. It'll gain nothing," she added, for the vixen's benefit.

Lean Vixen spun round angrily. She crept towards the bank and peered at the icy water, leaning over as she tried to find the otters' secret entrance. Suddenly, something bumped hard against her from behind and she was tipped forwards, plunging helplessly into the stream.

A whistling screech of laughter followed her as she fell. Smooth Otter had returned from hunting, he'd seen Lean Vixen prowling around and pushed the intruder into the water.

"Can't seem to swim, can she," chuckled Sleek Otter. Her cubs began taunting Lean Vixen, diving and splashing around her. The other otters joined in, and jostled and pushed her away from the bank. Then, they grasped her legs with their horribly sharp teeth and pulled her underwater, only releasing her when her lungs seemed about to burst.

"Get ... away," Lean Vixen gasped, helplessly. "Cowards, all ... of you." At last she managed to scramble on to the bank and heave herself clear. She was exhausted, freezing cold and humiliated. Her wounds were bleeding badly.

"We don't like snoopers," Sleek Otter shrilled. "Tell that to the other foxes, in case they have any bright ideas."

"Dry off and clear off," one of the cubs shrieked, and then began to laugh at the cleverness of his joke.

"You can't put one over an otter. We're supreme!" cried Smooth Otter.

Lean Vixen slunk back to her earth, her pride and self-esteem battered. For a long time she shivered miserably, but gradually her anger returned. "Conceited, vain creatures," she growled, "I'm not finished yet."

The otters were not all bad, there was another side to their nature. Snow had been falling and it was an open invitation to the otters' playfulness. They made slides on the stream's banks and one after another, tobogganed down in the greatest glee.



They couldn't understand why the other animals weren't playing in the snow. Smooth Otter decided to seek them out to join in the fun. "They don't know what they're missing," he said. Then, he bounded along boisterously, slipping and sliding on purpose in the powdery snow, calling for others to join him.

Under the trees, Smooth Otter sought playmates among those who were, in other respects, rivals. Fresh prints in the snow led him to Sly Stoat's den. Sly Stoat popped his head out. "Oh, it's you, making all the noise," he said, as he saw Smooth Otter. "I might have guessed."

Otter tried in vain to persuade the stoat to play a game of chase. Stout Fox passed by, but also refused to join in. "Please yourself," Smooth Otter called after him. "Better stick to my own kind," he thought to himself, sadly.

But the antics of the otters that early morning had attracted interest. Two delighted human onlookers were trying hard to keep still behind a thin screen of trees as they watched the animals' gymnastics.

Lean Fox and his mate were also watching. "Just look at those show-offs," Lean Vixen grumbled, "don't they ever grow up?"

"I'm more concerned that they draw humans into our home. And there's the problem of food for our litter when they arrive," Lean Fox answered. "We shall have to come to some sort of agreement with the otters before then."

"Don't kid yourself," Lean Vixen said, sarcastically. "It would only be on their terms."

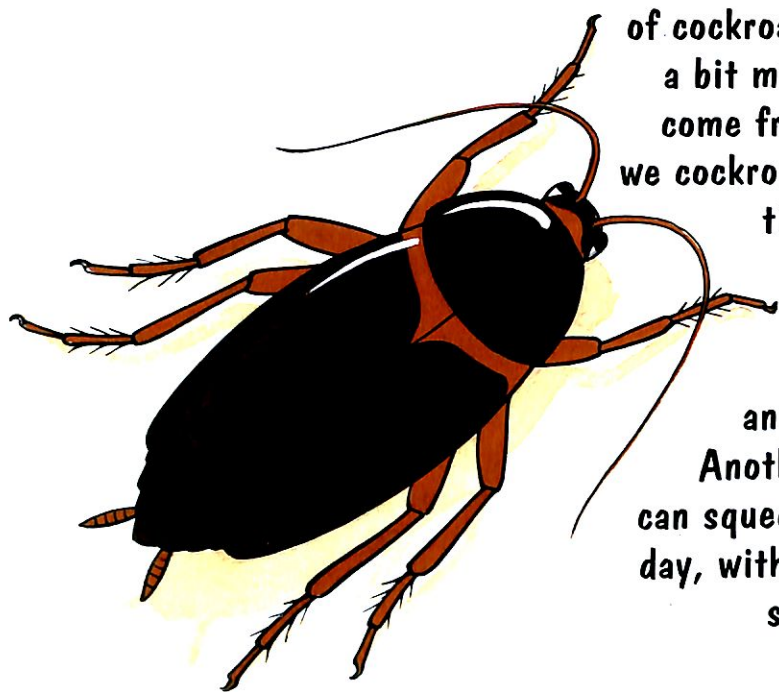
With food hard to find, tensions between different groups were at their height. But, all of a sudden, the otters stopped visiting the wood.

It was Badger who provided the reason why. "Oh, hadn't you heard?" he told the foxes. "The otters have fallen sick – at least many of them have. Voles, mice – wrong diet, you see. They should have kept to fish."

Lean Vixen and the Sly Stoat had planned it. They had rounded up a vole colony where most of the adults were ailing from an infection, then left them in the path of the otters. Stout Fox was impressed by their cunning, but Lean Fox felt uncomfortable about what they had done. "We can't afford any danger to the otter population. We depend on their thriving for our own survival," said Badger, fearfully.

Cockroaches

“Hi! I’m Mrs German cockroach, one of eight kinds of cockroach that live in Britain. The word ‘German’ is a bit misleading, because my ancestors seem to have come from Africa. Never mind. One thing’s for sure: we cockroaches have been around for an incredibly long time. People have found fossils of cockroaches that lived over 300 million years ago. I suppose one thing that makes us such good survivors is that we can eat almost anything, from dead wood to left-overs of food. Another is that, because we are small and flat, we can squeeze into tiny cracks and hide there during the day, without being noticed. That is how so many of us spread all round the world — we hitch rides in people’s baggage and in ships’ cargoes.”



Be a Nature Detective

WHO'S WHO?

Take a close look at this picture of me. It will help you tell the difference between cockroaches and various other insects, like beetles, true bugs and grasshoppers.

We cockroaches have an oval, leathery body, a protective cap over our heads, a pair of long antennae and a pair of hard wings, which we fold across our backs to protect a pair of flimsier wings underneath. We have spiny legs, which help us to make speedy getaways, and biting and chewing mouthparts. I am only 15mm long.

One of the ways to tell cockroaches apart from **beetles** is that our outer wings overlap when we close them (beetle wings meet at the middle) and we have tiny feelers, called cerci, at the back of our abdomens (beetles don't).

Our antennae have more segments than those of **true bugs**. Also, they have a kind of beak at the front where they keep their piercing mouthparts.

We do not have extra-long back legs, which **grasshoppers** and **crickets** need, as we don't hop.



IT'S Amazing!

INSIDE HELP

A North American cockroach feeds on wood. The cellulose in wood is very difficult to digest, but the cockroach can cope. This is because certain single-celled animals live in the cockroach's gut and they do the job of digesting the cellulose for it!

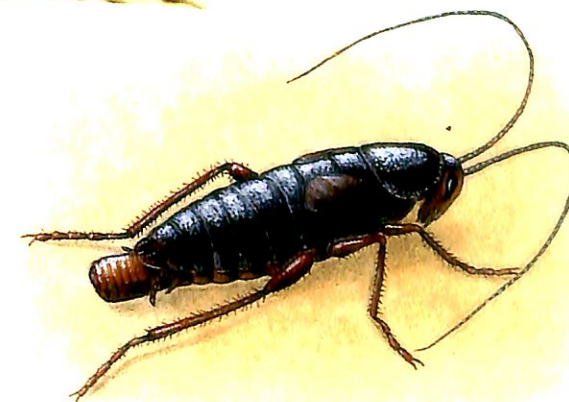
The American cockroach (below), which is about 35mm long and a fast runner, and the Common cockroach (often called the black beetle) also like to live behind skirting boards or under floorboards in houses and other buildings.



Cockroaches live in all kinds of habitats, from mountains to swamps, but several species, like my family, live in the warmth and shelter of buildings. Some cockroaches spread disease by carrying germs on their feet. If they get into places where food is left out, they can walk across it and infect it with the germs.

MOTHERLY CARE

Most of us female cockroaches lay our eggs in a horny case, called an ootheca, inside our bodies. The female of some species, like the Common cockroach, carries her case around for a short while and then glues it into a crevice and leaves the eggs to hatch on their own. She then makes another case, lays more eggs and glues this one somewhere else. The Common female can produce up to nine cases, each holding 16 eggs. I carry my case about, partly sticking out of my abdomen, for weeks. I drop it only when the eggs are ready to hatch.



All About...

Other insects

“Naturalists have named and described about one million different kinds of insects so far. Most of them have wings. Here are some of the insects you might have seen. How many do you recognize??”



▲ There are four kinds of **earwig** in Britain. Their long, thin bodies and flattened heads are ideal for creeping under bark or stones. They come out at night to feed on rotting plant and animal remains. If an earwig is threatened, it raises the tip of its abdomen and displays its long pincers. The female of the commonest European earwig is like the Parent bug – she looks after her young. She licks her eggs to make sure that they do not become infected with any fungus.



BEETLES

There are some 3700 different kinds of beetle in Britain alone. Beetles have biting and chewing mouthparts and horny wing cases, which they raise when flying. When they're resting, their wings meet in the middle of their backs.



▲ **Soldier beetles** have long narrow bodies and fly from plant to plant, hunting for insect prey. You may well be able to find this one, sometimes called the bloodsucker because of its colour, on plants such as hogweed in late summer.

◀ Two male **Stag beetles** fighting, pushing against each other with their huge antler-like jaws, look a terrifying sight, but they rarely hurt each other. The weaker one just backs off. They are found mainly in southern England and fly around in the evening, feeding on the sap from trees.

IT'S Amazing!

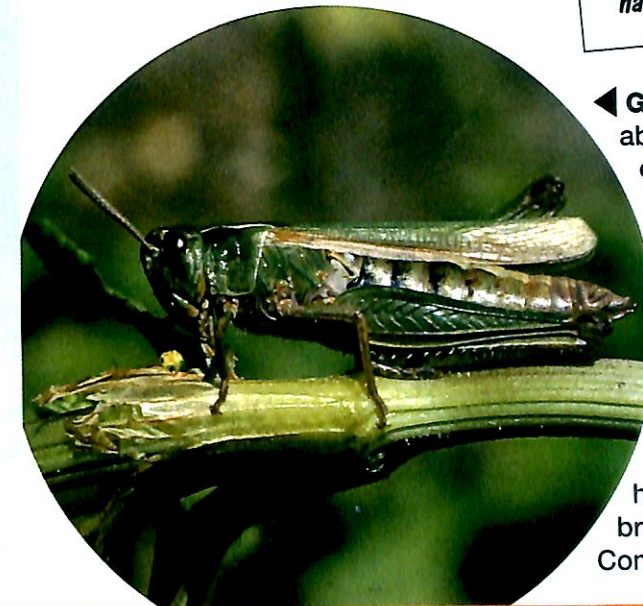
BLOODY TRICK

The Bloody-nosed beetle has hard, black wing cases that are fused together, so it cannot fly. Also, it is rather a slow mover as it makes its way across the grassy areas where it lives. But it has a dramatic trick that it uses when it is in danger of being investigated by a hungry bird: it drops blood out of its mouth on to the ground. The bird usually gets a fright and flies off.



Weasel's Easel

Have you ever seen a vase-shaped ornament like this on the stem of a heather plant? It's the nest of the female **Heath potter wasp**. She makes it from pellets of clay, mixed with her saliva, and fills it with tiny insect larvae, so her own larvae will have a supply of food on hatching.



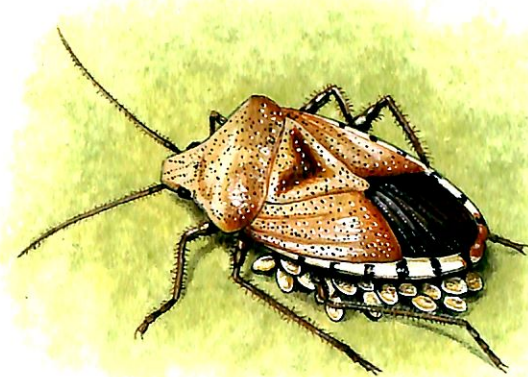
◀ **Grasshoppers** are out and about during the day, especially if it is sunny. All of them can hop and most can fly. The ticking, whirring noise they make is produced by the males rubbing the inside of the hind legs, which have rows of tiny pegs, against the forewing. They have long, strong back legs for hopping and are usually brown or green, like this **Common green grasshopper**.

TRUE BUGS

People often use the word 'bug' when they mean insects in general. But strictly speaking, bugs are insects with piercing mouthparts for sucking up the juices of plants or other animals. Their needle-like mouthparts stick out, like a beak, at the front of the head.

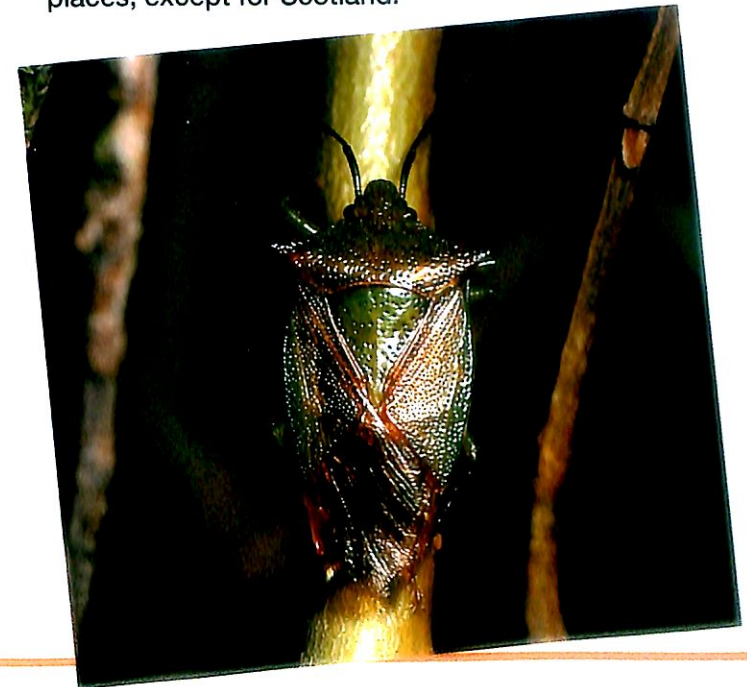
There are about 1650 different kinds of bugs in the British Isles. Most of them, like aphids, feed on plants.

◀ **Froghoppers** are true bugs that jump. They are often called spittle bugs. Can you guess why? Their nymphs make blobs of froth round the plant stems where they stay for several weeks. This froth is called cuckoo-spit. The female of the **Common froghopper** lays her eggs in the crevices of dead plant stems in late autumn. These hatch into nymphs in early spring. The nymphs then crawl up the stem and suck the sap.

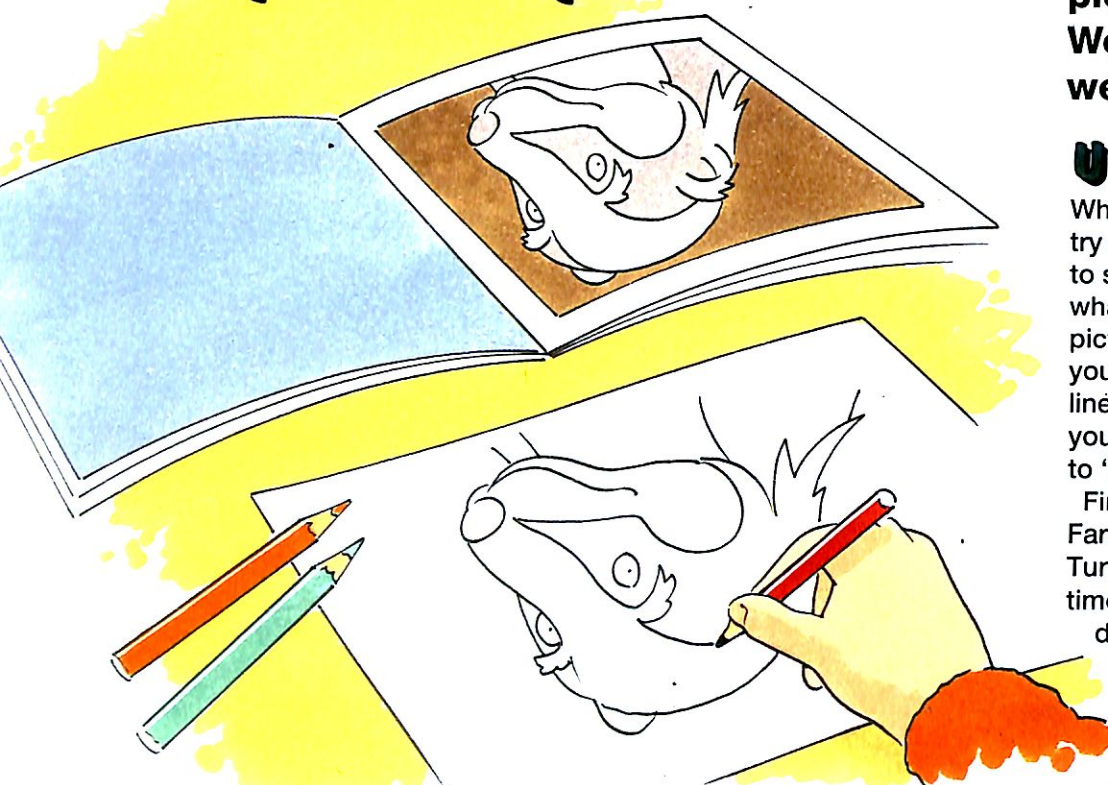


▲ The bodies of **Shield bugs** are often brightly coloured. Many of them give off a horrible smell from stink glands near the hind legs when they are disturbed. The female Shield bug, called the **Parent bug**, is very unusual in the insect world. Most insects abandon their eggs once they've laid them. But this female lays a diamond-shape mass of eggs, usually on the leaves of birch trees, and then sits over them for 2-3 weeks until the eggs hatch. The young stay close to the eggshells until after their first moult.

▼ The **Hawthorn shieldbug** has beautiful colours on its shield. You will find it feeding on hawthorn bushes and oak and Whitebeam trees in most places, except for Scotland.



Improve your art 1



Would you like to be able to choose any picture from Farthing Wood and copy it really well, without tracing?

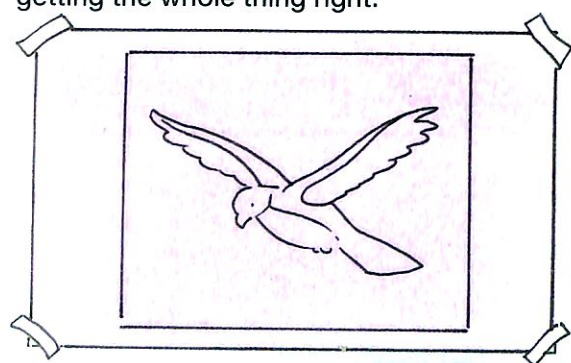
UPSIDE DOWN

When you copy a picture, you usually try and draw what you think you ought to see, rather than just following what's on the page. If you turn a picture upside down and copy it, you're more likely to draw just the lines and shapes that are in front of you, and not be tempted to add things to 'improve' it.

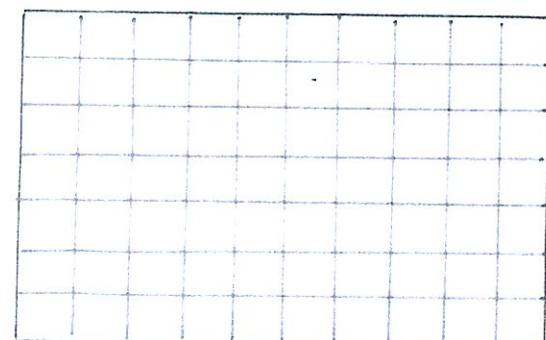
Find a picture of your favourite Farthing Wood character or scene. Turn it upside down and copy it. Take time to add all the details, even if they don't make much sense upside down. Don't turn the picture – or your copy – the right way up until you're sure you've copied everything. You'll be surprised at how accurate your picture is.

GRID-LINES

Using a grid is another simple copying device that helps you to concentrate on the separate bits within a painting, rather than worrying about getting the whole thing right.



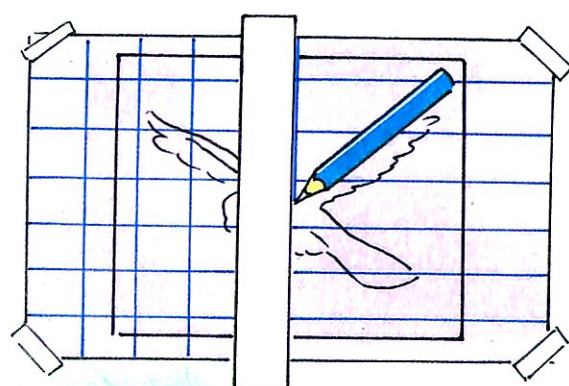
1 Put a piece of tracing paper over the picture and tape it in place with magic tape.



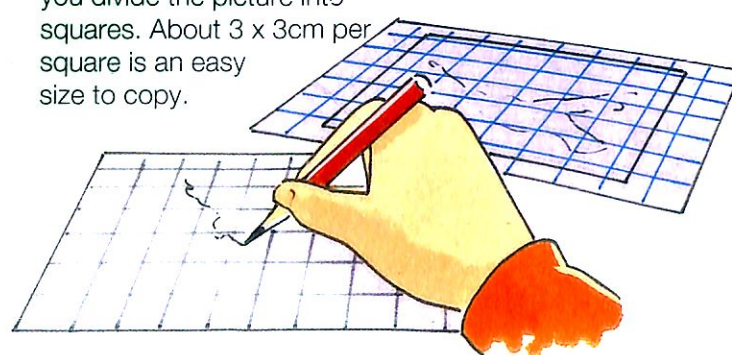
3 Copy this grid on to a sheet of plain paper. Keep the grid lines quite faint so that you can rub them out at the end.

You will need:

tracing paper, drawing paper, pencil, magic tape, ruler, felt tips, rubber.



2 Draw a grid on your tracing paper, so that you divide the picture into squares. About 3 x 3cm per square is an easy size to copy.



4 Copy the picture, square by square. You should find it quite easy to make a good copy like this. Colour it in with felt tips, then rub out the grid lines.

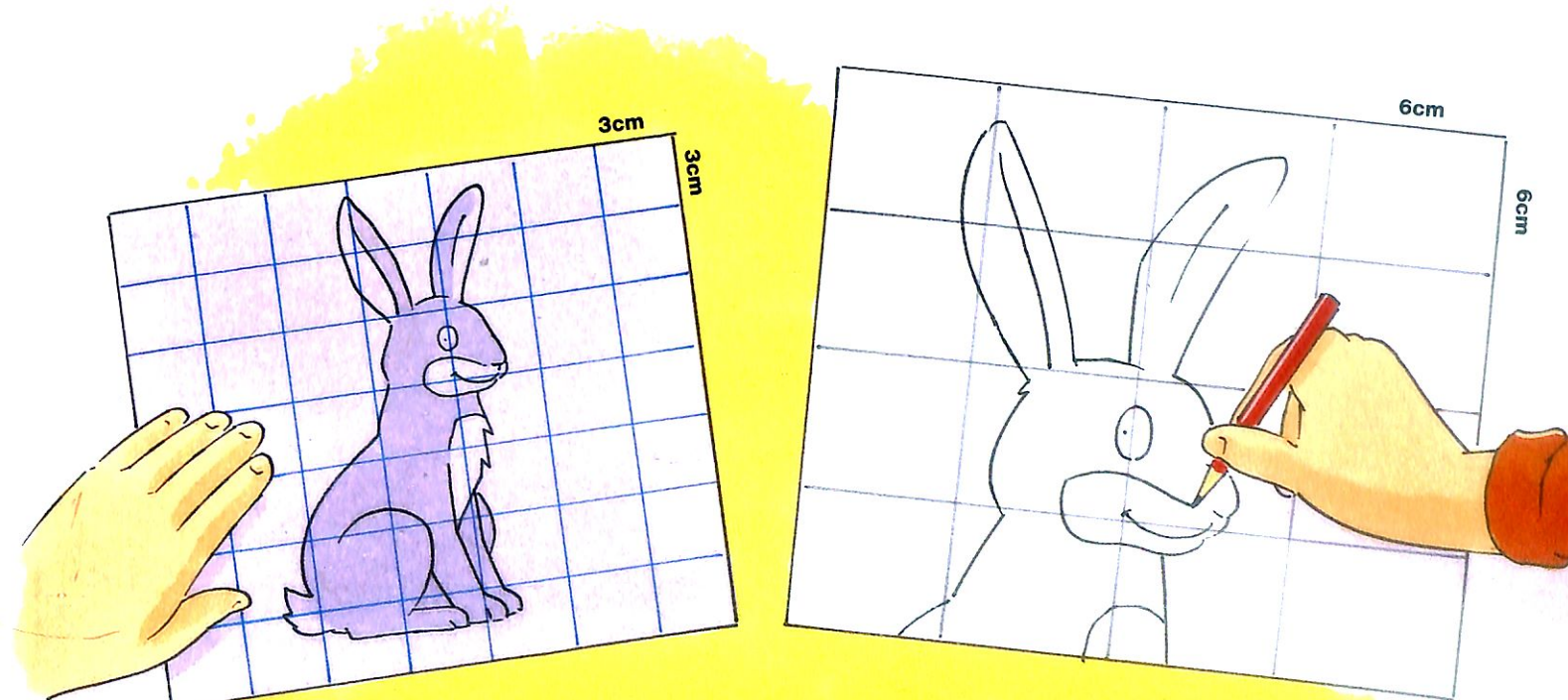


Another fun way of using your grid is to 'blow up' a detail of a picture. With the picture below, suppose you chose Hare's head. Move your tracing paper grid until his head fits in 12 squares, 12 x 9cm. Draw a 12 square grid on your drawing paper, but make each square 6 x 6cm, instead of 3 x 3cm.

That means the whole picture will be 24 x 18cm.

Copy the block of squares on to your giant-sized grid in just the same way as above. When you finish, you'll have made Hare's head twice as big.

Use the picture above to find a detail you'd like to blow up.





A ROCKY SCREE

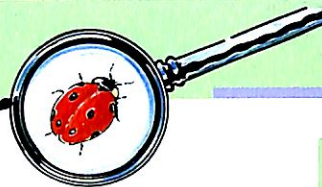


“I love to hop around this wild, rocky landscape. I’m fairly surefooted, so it isn’t difficult for me, but scree slopes aren’t easy for many creatures to climb, especially humans.

A scree is formed when a mountain-side is battered by wind and rain and it breaks up. The loosened fragments of rock are scattered in showers on to the slopes below. The larger stones and boulders collect at the bottom of the slope, forming a more stable area, so this is where you will find plants growing. The large stones and vegetation provide food and shelter for insects and small mammals.”

Mr Rabbit’s Challenge: how many woodlice can you spot crawling over the rocks and boulders?



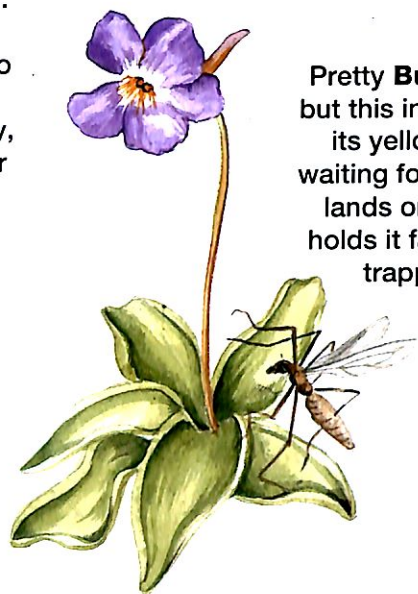
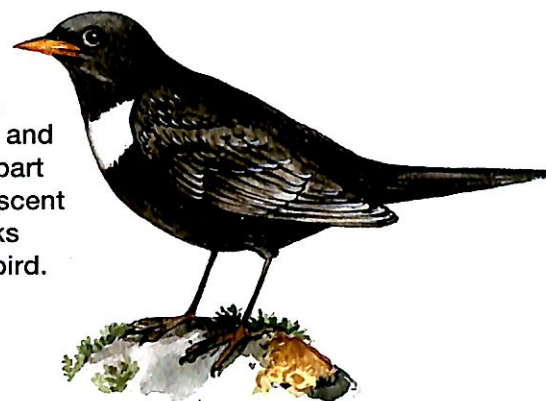


You should be able to find five woodlice creeping around.



The Ancient Egyptians used the scented oil from **Juniper** leaves when they mummified bodies. In medieval times, the dark purple berries were thought to ward off plague and cure the bites of savage beasts. Today, the berries are used to flavour the alcoholic drink, gin.

The **Ring ouzel** forages on scree, feeding on insects and small creatures. Apart from the white crescent on its chest, it looks rather like a blackbird.



Pretty **Butterwort** looks harmless, but this insect-eating plant spreads its yellow-green leaves invitingly, waiting for a victim. When an insect lands on a leaf, the sticky surface holds it fast while the leaf curls up, trapping the insect inside, and then digesting it.



At about 8cm long, the tiny **Pygmy shrew** is Britain's smallest mammal. Despite its size, this hardy creature lives happily on the mountain-side. It spends the whole day bustling about, feeding on soil-dwelling creatures such as spiders, tiny beetles and insect larvae.



One of few birds living on the scree, the **Wheatear** makes its nest under a stone, or in a crevice between the rocks. The boulders make perfect look-out posts, where it can watch for its insect prey.

Large boulders at the base of scree slopes provide a perfect retreat for the **Pine marten**. It spends most of the day lying in a hollow under the rocks, coming out at night to hunt rabbits and other small mammals.



Woolly hair moss is one of the first plants to grow on scree, because it can withstand the harsh conditions of the mountain-side. It traps fine scree dust and rotting leaves, helping to create a layer of soil where other plants grow.



BALANCING ACT

Your balance is controlled by your ears. Inside each ear is a system of tiny chambers and canals, lined with fine hairs. When your head moves, fluid flows around this system, touching the hairs and sending messages to your brain about what position you're in. How well does your balancing system work?

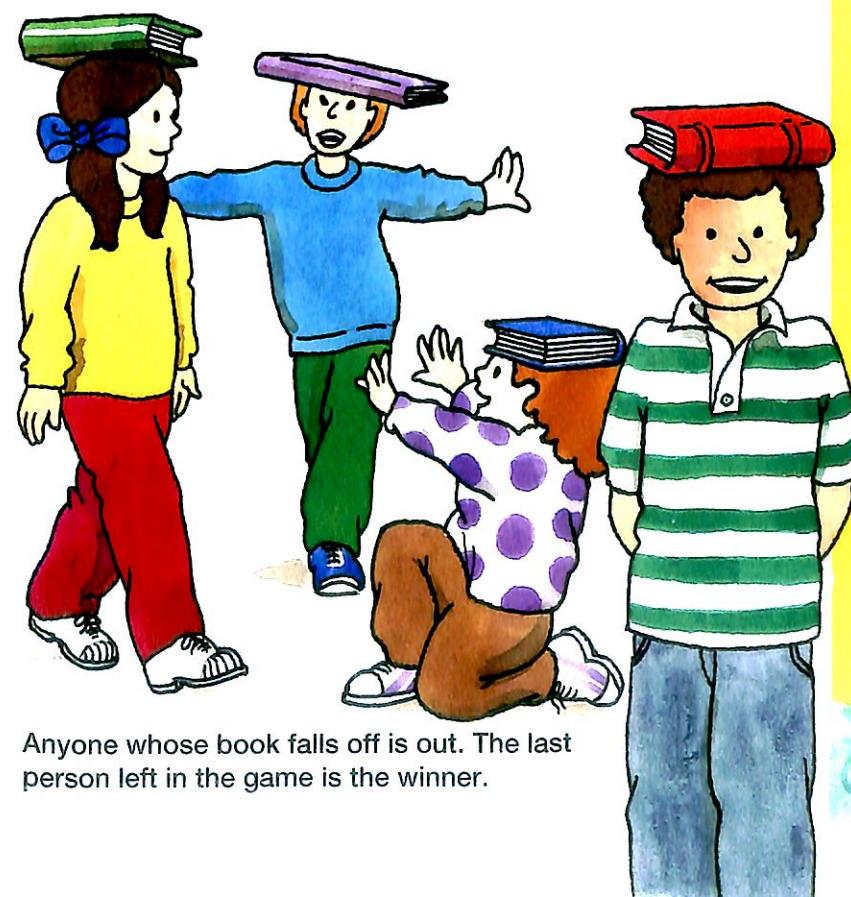
FEET TOGETHER

Stand sideways by a wall, with your shoulder and head resting against it. Try and put your feet together. What happens?

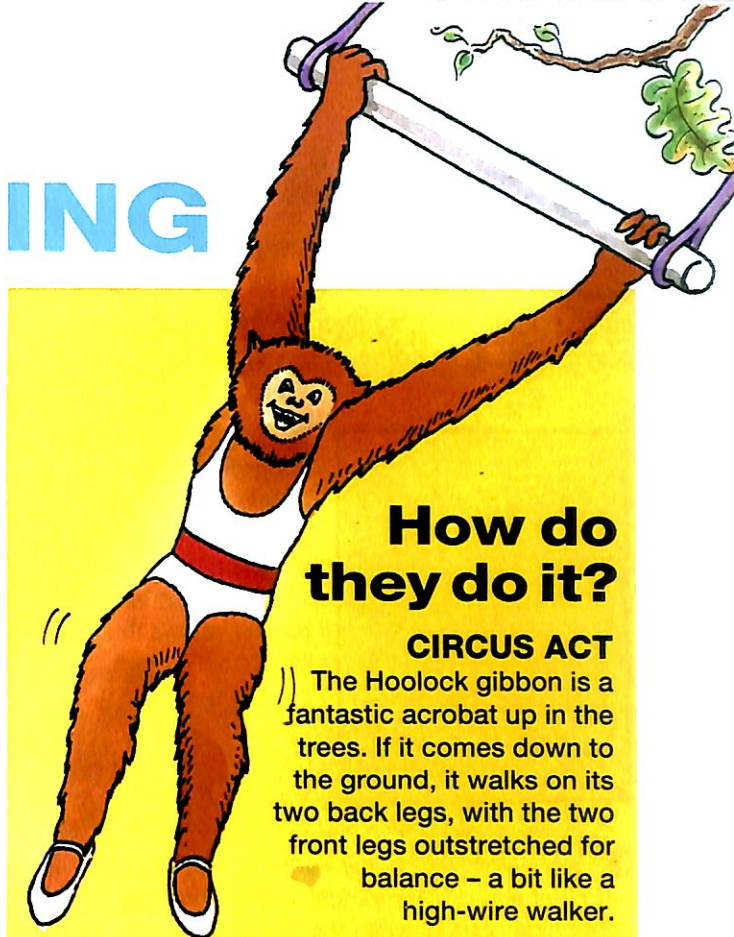


MUSICAL BALANCING

The players walk round the room while music is playing with a book balanced on their head. When the music stops, each person must kneel down, put their hands above their head, and stand up.



Anyone whose book falls off is out. The last person left in the game is the winner.



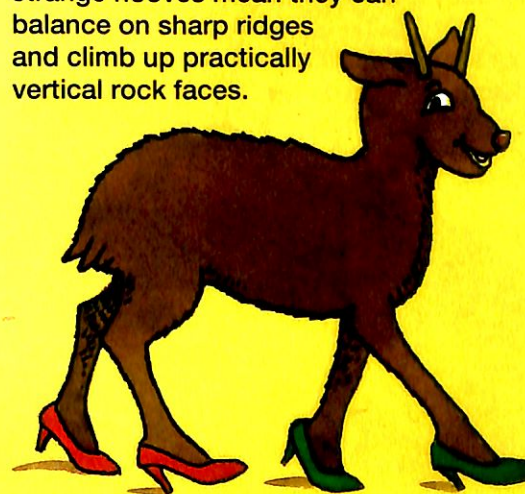
How do they do it?

CIRCUS ACT

The Hoolock gibbon is a fantastic acrobat up in the trees. If it comes down to the ground, it walks on its two back legs, with the two front legs outstretched for balance – a bit like a high-wire walker.

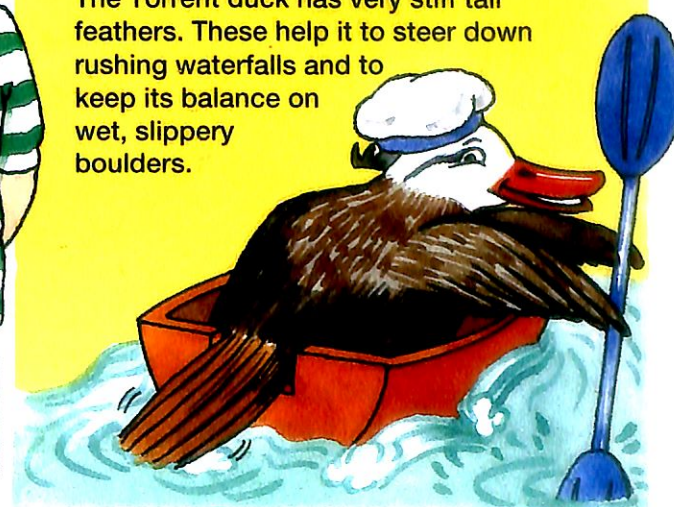
HIGH HEELS

Klipspringers walk on tiptoes. Their strange hooves mean they can balance on sharp ridges and climb up practically vertical rock faces.



THE FASTER THE BETTER

The Torrent duck has very stiff tail feathers. These help it to steer down rushing waterfalls and to keep its balance on wet, slippery boulders.



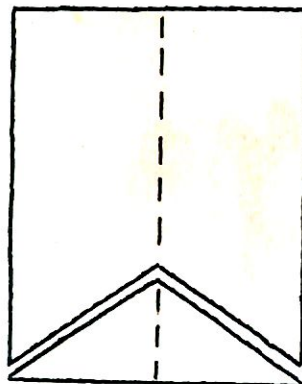


WOBBLY WEASEL

Watch Weasel walk a tightrope.

You will need:

card, pencil, ruler, scissors, tracing paper, crayons, four 1p coins, Blu-tack, string.



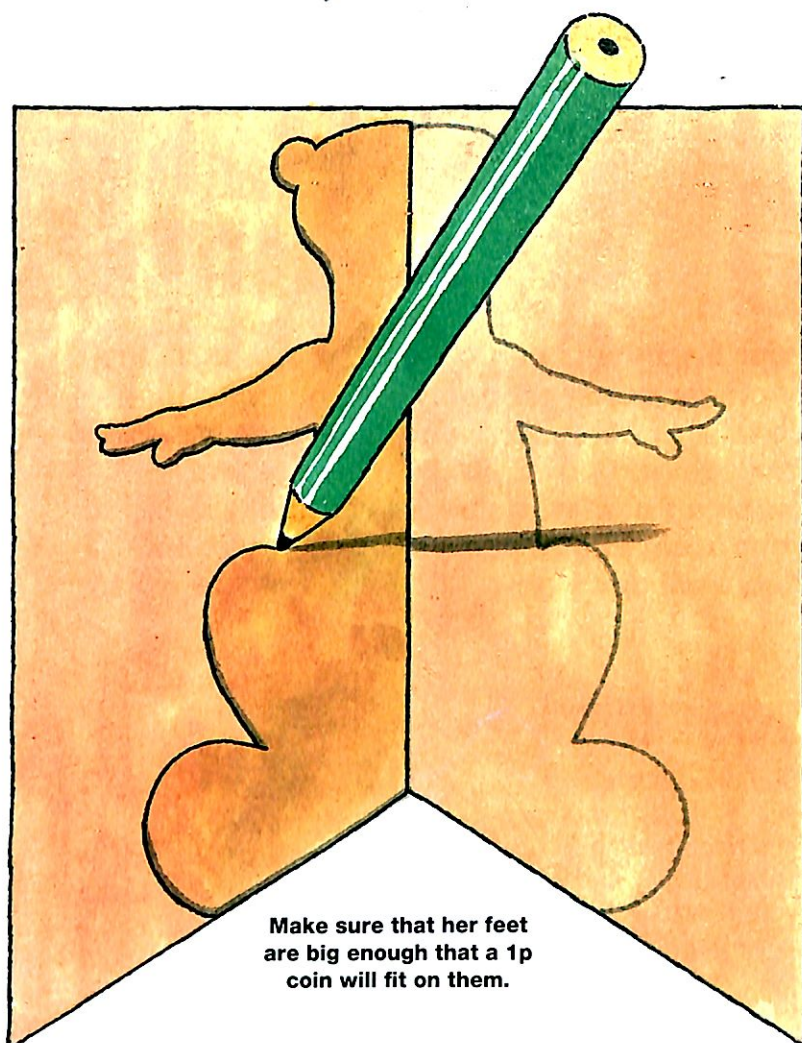
1 Cut a rectangle out of card – the size doesn't matter. Draw a line down the middle of the card and make a mark a quarter of the way along this line. Draw a line from this mark to each of the two bottom corners. Cut out this triangle of card.

2 Draw Weasel – or any Farthing Wood character – so that she is symmetrical (a mirror image) on either side of the middle line. To do this, draw one half of Weasel's body on the card, then trace over it. Turn your tracing over and go over it on the other side. Now you can use it to draw the other side of Weasel's body exactly the same.

3 Colour Weasel in and cut her out carefully. Blu-tack four 1p coins on her feet, right at the bottom, as shown.



4 Stand Weasel up and watch her balance. Try and make her walk along a string tightrope!



Make sure that her feet are big enough that a 1p coin will fit on them.

BOBBING BIRDS

You can arrange these birds in all sorts of ways on their perch, and they'll still keep their balance.

You will need:

four clothes' pegs (not spring-loaded types), 7mm thick wooden stick (about 40cm long), card, paints, paper, empty plastic bottle.

1 Paint four pegs in bright colours, with two little black dots for eyes. Use the beak template to trace and cut out four beaks. Paint them bright yellow. Put a thin line of glue along the end of each beak and stick it to the peg.

beak template



2 Make some head and tail feathers out of strips of paper as shown, or use real feathers if you find any. Glue them to the pegs.

3 Peg the birds on to a wooden stick, with two sitting up and two hanging upside-down. Balance the stick across a plastic bottle. You can have two birds on each side, or even one bird on one side and three on the other – just slide them nearer or further away from the bottle until they balance.



KESTREL

Clever Kestrel will keep her balance on the perch, no matter how hard you push her.

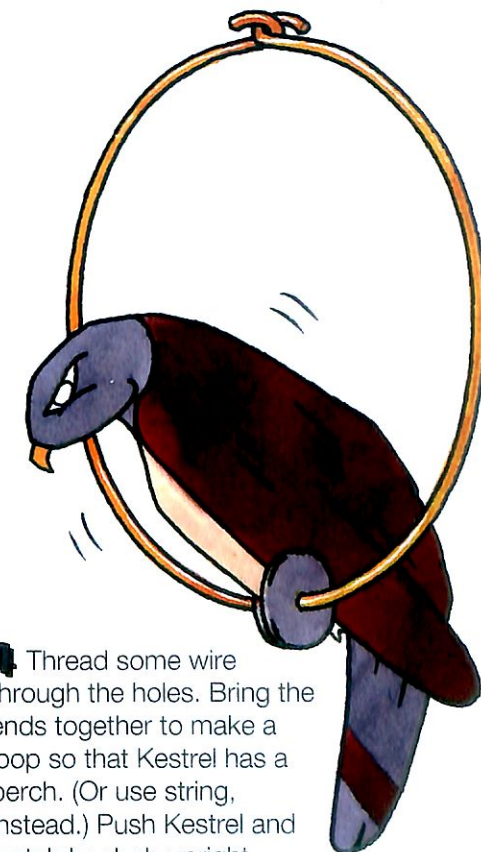
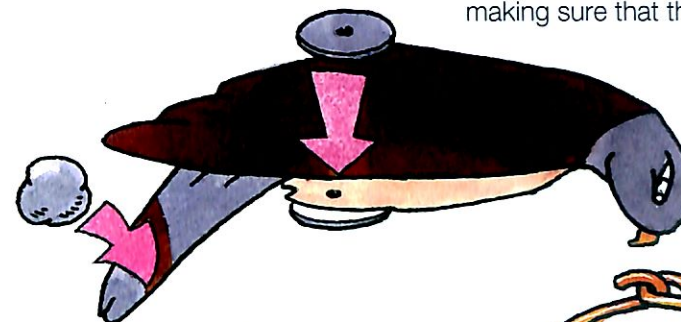
You will need:

card, pencil, craft knife, scissors, paints or felt tips, Plasticine, glue, 90cm of 2mm wire.

1 Use the templates to trace and cut out Kestrel's body and feet. Make sure you mark the points for the holes. Colour her in.

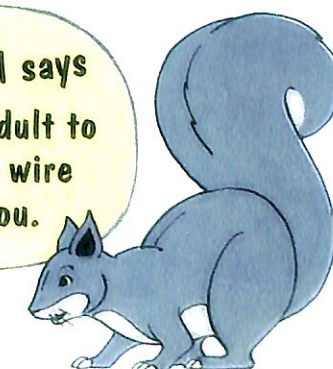
2 Make holes in the body and feet using a sharp pencil point. Stick the feet on to the body, making sure that the holes line up.

3 Stick a blob of Plasticine, about the size of a grape, on Kestrel's tail.



4 Thread some wire through the holes. Bring the ends together to make a loop so that Kestrel has a perch. (Or use string, instead.) Push Kestrel and watch her bob upright again. If she doesn't, add some more Plasticine.

Squirrel says
Ask an adult to
cut the wire
for you.



WORLD NEWS...WORLD NEWS...WORLD NEWS...WORLD NEWS...

A LUCKY BREAK

by Fox



It seems that the mystery of the Glass snake's amazing escape method has finally been solved. We interviewed one eyewitness to this amazing feat. "It was quite incredible," she said, "the moment the attacker grabbed the Glass snake's tail it seemed to shatter into lots of little pieces. The attackers watched the wriggling pieces in amazement, while the snake, or what was left

of him, slithered off. By the time they looked round, he had gone." The secret seems to be that the Glass snake isn't a snake at all, but a legless lizard with a very long tail. Like some other lizards, he can 'lose' his tail for a quick escape. But what is unusual, is that the tail can break off at many different points along its length, rather than just one, giving the spectacular shattering effect.

MYSTERY OF THE MISSING HIPPO

Evening Extra by Badger

Worried lakeside residents reported the disappearance of their friend, the hippo, yesterday. A flamingo said, "He was playing in the lake quite happily when, all of a sudden, he went under the water and just didn't come up again. We waited and waited but he didn't reappear." They had just about given up hope when a laughing

hippo was spotted right across the other side of the lake.

"It was a practical joke," chuckled the hippo. "We hippos can hold our breath for a long time underwater, so I dived down and trotted across the lake floor to the other side. It took them ages to spot me." The worried animals didn't find the prank quite so funny!



NEW SFLASH

Having trouble keeping warm in winter? See our special fashion feature.

.....

ADDER'S ADS

Need help with your hibernation home? Digging service for hire. Burrows or holes, any size. No job too big. Reply Mole. Tunnel 10, White Deer Park.

NEXT WEEK: 'Just in time' – a touching rescue story by Badger. Also, gardening tips from Mrs Rabbit.

Notes & Queries

Dear Vixen,

I'm off on holiday to Australia and I'm worried about being able to find enough to drink in the hot climate. Can you give me any advice?

Take a leaf out of the book of an Australian native, the Thorny devil. This lizard lives in the desert. At night, as the air cools, dew forms on the lizard's skin and drops of water collect in ridges on its body. The lizard sips this water as it trickles down to its lips.



TOAD'S

OP T E N
These are the top 10 male dog names in Britain.

1. Ben
2. Sam
3. Max
4. Pip
5. Toby
6. Charlie
7. Barney
8. Prince
9. Patch
10. Rob

► This cheeky chappie has the number one name, Ben.



RAINFOREST RESCUE

Environment News by Hedgehog

With rainforests and their animal inhabitants disappearing at an alarming rate, it is nice to hear stories of humans who care and are doing something about the problem. I was particularly pleased to hear about a group of Swedish children. They raised money by doing odd jobs and sent it to scientists who bought 15 acres of rainforest in Costa

Rica, turning it into a nature reserve and study centre.

Since then, children all around the world have been collecting money for this cause and more than 35,000 acres of forest in several countries have been saved. In 1990, these areas of forest were officially named the International Children's Rainforest. What an achievement!

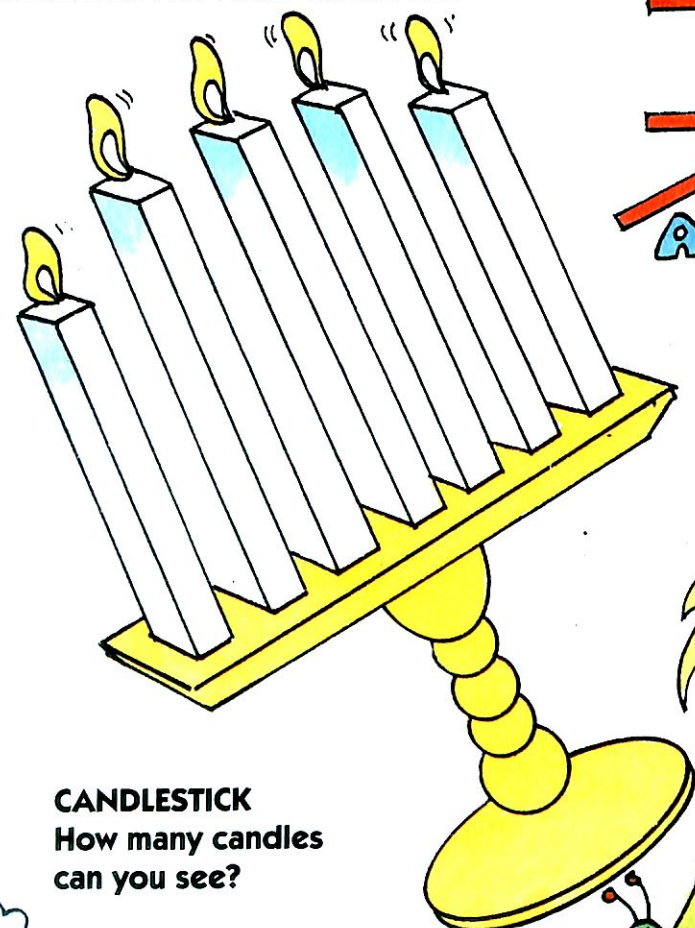


TRICKS OF THE EYE

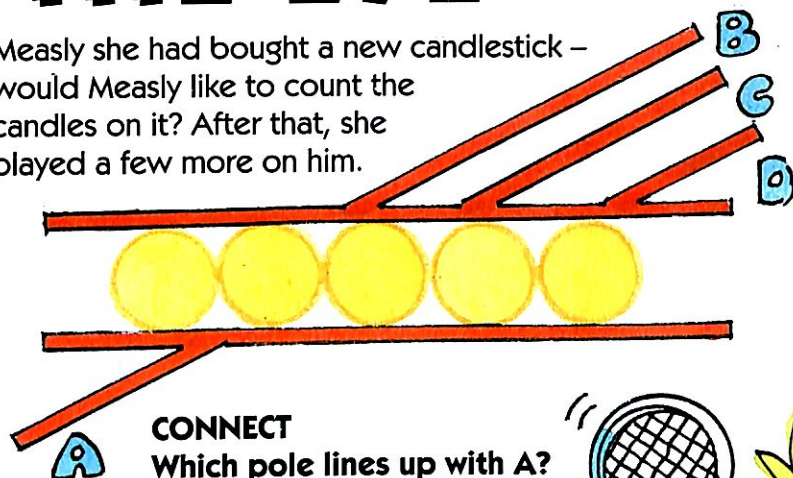
Weasel was in a fine mood – and Measly just had to put up with it! Everywhere they went, Weasel played tricks on him – and he fell into the trap every time!

The first trick was when Weasel told

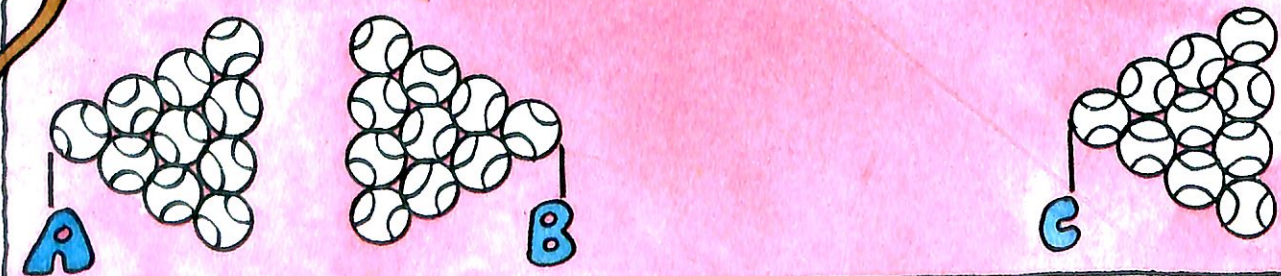
Measly she had bought a new candlestick – would Measly like to count the candles on it? After that, she played a few more on him.



CANDLESTICK
How many candles can you see?



CONNECT
Which pole lines up with A?



DISTANCE APART
Which distance is bigger, A to B or B to C?
Weasel started gathering the tennis balls and putting them into three triangular piles. "Another trick!" she smiled.

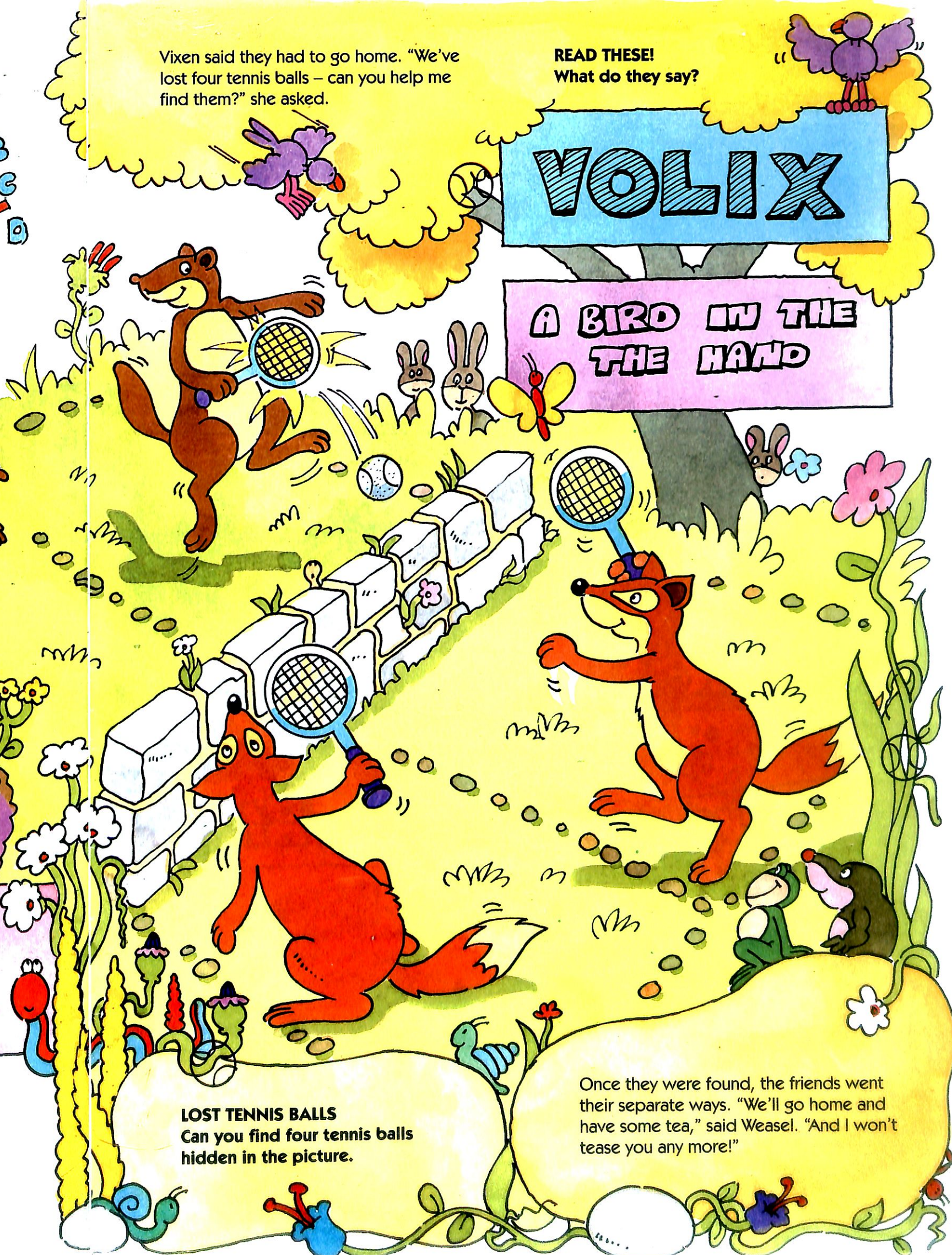
"Let's go and play tennis!" Weasel said to Measly. And Measly breathed a sigh of relief to be doing something different. On the way, they met Fox and Vixen, who decided to join them. They played a set and then

Vixen said they had to go home. "We've lost four tennis balls – can you help me find them?" she asked.

READ THESE!
What do they say?

VOLIX

A BIRD IN THE THE HAND



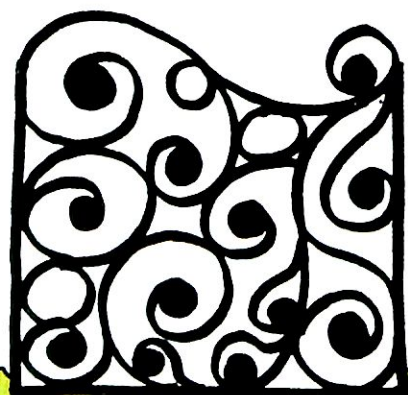
LOST TENNIS BALLS
Can you find four tennis balls hidden in the picture.

Once they were found, the friends went their separate ways. "We'll go home and have some tea," said Weasel. "And I won't tease you any more!"

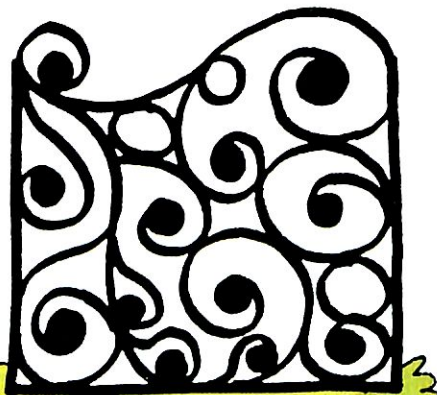
Puzzle it out ???

EYE TRICKS TO TRY!

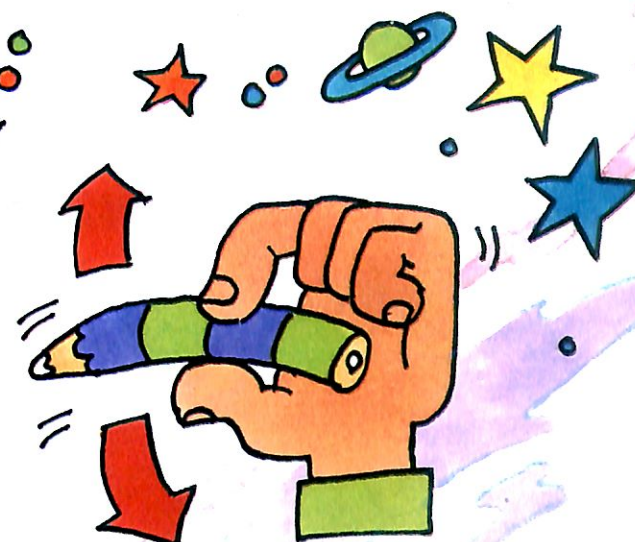
Is this a spiral?
Trace the circles
with your finger
and find out!



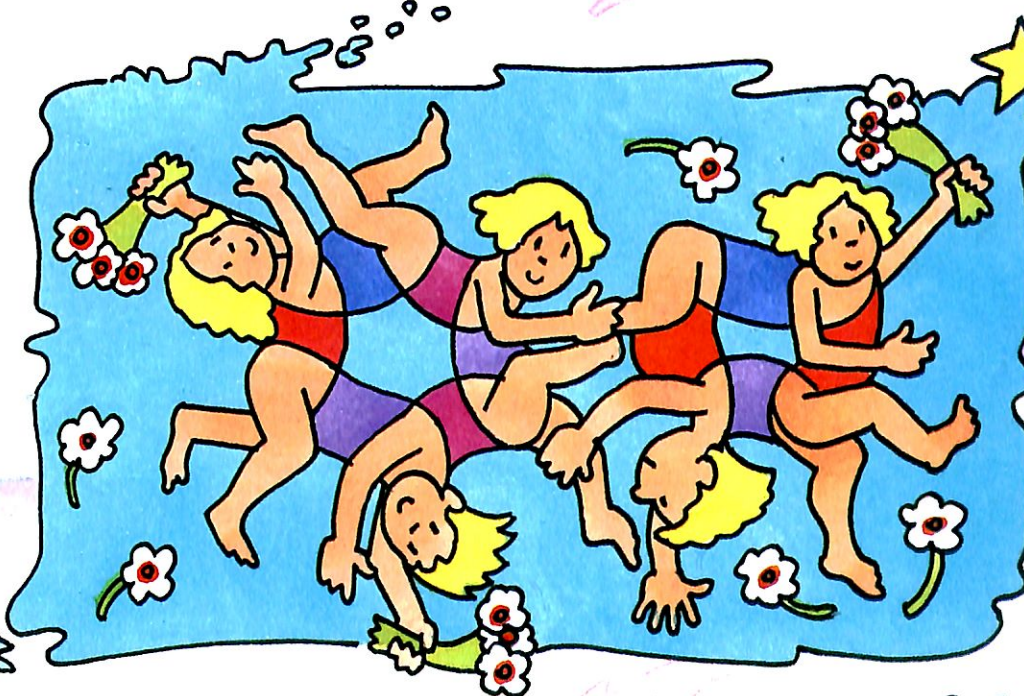
Stare at the centre of
the two gates. Then
bring the page towards
your face and see the
gates close!



Place an empty toilet roll to your left eye.
Hold your right hand against the side of
the roll, palm facing you. Keep both eyes
open and stare into the distance.
Suddenly you will see a hole in your hand!



Hold a pencil loosely between your finger
and thumb. If you wiggle it quickly from side
to side, it will look as though it's bent!



BODIES

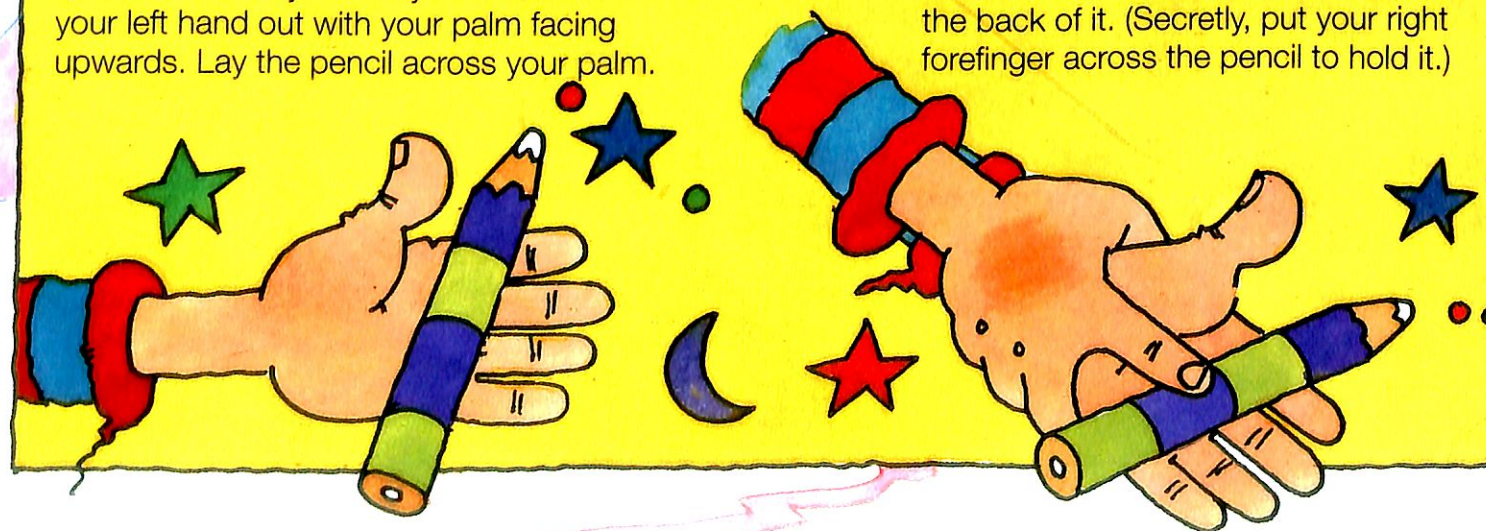
Which legs belong
with which head?

Put two large coins
between your fingers.
Rub the coins quickly
up and down and see
a third coin appear!

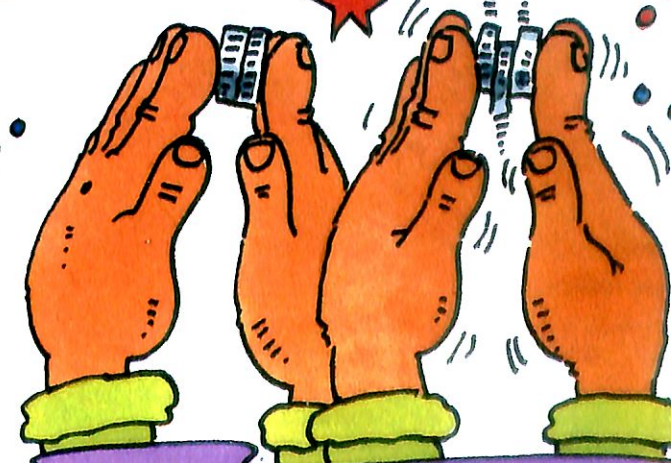
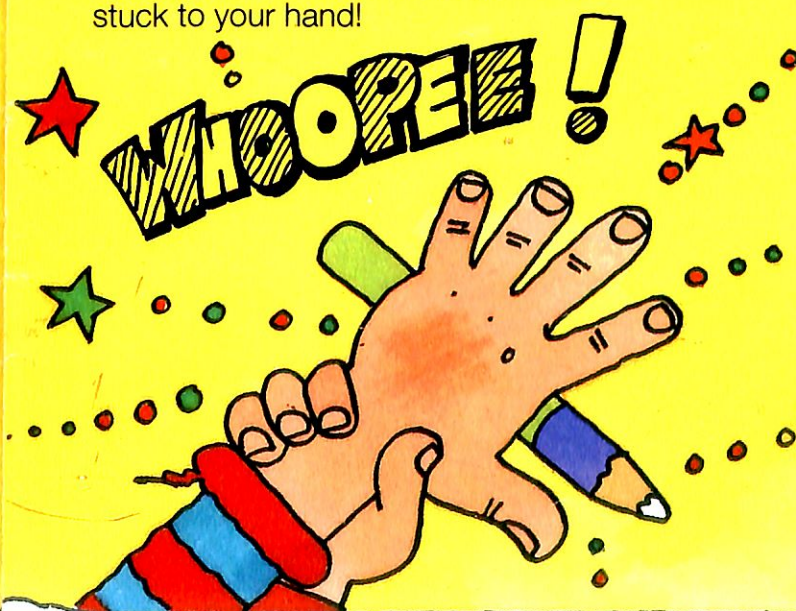
SHOW YOUR FRIENDS THE MAGIC PENCIL TRICK!

1 Stand sideways on to your audience. Hold
your left hand out with your palm facing
upwards. Lay the pencil across your palm.

2 Grab your left wrist, and turn your
left hand so the audience can only see
the back of it. (Secretly, put your right
forefinger across the pencil to hold it.)



The audience will think the pencil is
stuck to your hand!



ANSWERS
CANDLESTICK If you count the flames, there are five - but
if you count the candles at the bottom, there are seven!
CONNECT A line up with C.
DISTANCE APART Both are the same distance apart.
READ THESE VOLIX is Volume 9. Did you see that
"the" is written twice in the sentence?
BODIES Each head can join up to two pairs of legs.

Collect a set of Farthing Wood models

The set includes Scarface, Kestrel, Rabbit, White Stag, Adder and Whistler. Whistler stands 6cm high and the models are made from vinyl by Hornby Hobbies Ltd.



**Here's your chance to buy
a second boxed set of six
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(Not suitable for children under 36 months
due to the small size of some components.)

If you don't want to cut up your Issue of Farthing
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PLEASE SEND ME

_____ boxed set(s) at £8.99 (IR£8.99) each.
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Or please charge my Mastercard/Visa account with £ _____

Card no: _____

Expiry date: _____

Cardholder's name: _____

Signature: _____

(if under 18 parent or guardian must sign)

Send your order to:

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You can also order by phone on 0424 755755 – make sure you have your
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(For readers in UK and Rep of Ireland only)

Mrs/Ms/Mr _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

(CAPITAL LETTERS PLEASE)

This offer is subject to availability. You should
receive your order within 28 days from the
time the payment has been processed. Your
money will be refunded if the models are
returned in good condition
within 14 days.

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